

VLODAVETS, I.N.

U S S R .

Determination of moisture in butter under conditions of
continuous production. I. N. Vlodavets. *Trudy Vsesoyuzn.
Inst. Moloch. Prom.* 1953, No. 13, 60-74; Referat. Zhur.,
Khim. 1954, No. 35302. M. Hosh

D'YACHENKO, P.F.; VIODAVETS, I.N.; BOGOMOLOVA, Ye.

Method for production of edible casein. Molochnaya Przm. 14, No.6,
33-6 '53.

(CA 47 no.16:8277 '53)

(MLRA 6:5)

VLODAVETS, I. N.

②
Changes in the average casein particle weight in co-
sweetened condensed milk. I. N. Vlodavets and S.
Shtal'berg. *Molochnaya Prom.* 15, No. 3, 35-7 (1954).
The data are presented to show that the av. casein particle
wt. increases with the concn. during the manufg. process,
and decreases during storage when the milk is highly concd.
The microblot. spoilage of milk was inhibited by concn.
Vladimir N. Krukovsky.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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Udovets I //

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VL ODAVETS, I.

✓ Breakdown of cream (emulsion) at different temperatures. V. Pavstova and I. Vlodavets. *Molochnaya Prom.* 16, No. 7, 38-9(1955). It is shown that the extent and magnitude of milk-fat-emulsion breakdown is largely detd. by fat content of cream and temp. of storage. At -10° , cream contg. 45% fat and more breaks down rapidly and almost completely, but at -2 to 10° , breakdown is only evident in cream with 65% fat level and is complete at 74° . At $20-23^{\circ}$, breakdown begins at 74%, and at 100° , 80% fat is needed to initiate breakdown. V. N. K.

MD

①

Vlodavets, I.N.

Size distribution of fat spheres in milk and cream. V. N. Pavlova and I. N. Vlodavets (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Milk Ind., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 17, 456-64 (1955).--If the no. ($d\nu$) of globules having an interfacial energy between ϵ and $\epsilon + d\epsilon$ depends on ϵ according to the equation $d\nu = e^{-\epsilon/\epsilon_0} d\epsilon/\epsilon_0$, ϵ_0 being the mean energy, then $-\log(1 - \nu) = \epsilon^2/2.3 \epsilon_0^2$; ν = relative no. of globules whose diam. is $\leq \delta$, and δ_0 is the characteristic diam. This equation is valid for milk studied by F. and V. and also for milk investigated earlier (cf. Rabin, *C.A.* 21, 2912). The δ_0 varies between 2.5 and 3.2 μ for raw, and is 2.8 μ for pasteurized milk. Cream behaves as a mixt. of a large no. of globules having approx. the δ_0 of the original milk (namely 2.4-3.2 μ) and a small no. (2%) of large globules (with a δ_0 of about 7 μ) which presumably formed by coalescence in the separator. The globule diams. were detd. microscopically.

J. J. Bikerman

KING, N.; VLADAVETS, I.N. [translator]; INIKHOV, G.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., redaktor; YAROV, E.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The milk fat globule membrane and some associated phenomena.
Translated from the English] Obolochki zhirovykh sharikov moloka i
svyazannye s nimi iavleniia. Peravod s angliiskogo I.N.Vlodavtsa.
Pod red, G.S.Inikhova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 93 p.
(Milk) (MLRA 10:3)

VLADAVETS, I. N., and D'YACHENKO, P. F.

"Determination of the Measure of Colloid Particles and of the Molecular Weight of Casein by the Method of Light Diffusion" (Opredeleniye razmera kolloidnykh chastits i molekulyarnogo vesa methodom svetorasseyaniya) from the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry, pp 475-483, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Report given at above Conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 53)

Authors: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Dairy Industry

VLODAVETS, I. N.

AUTHORS: Titov, A.I.; Vlodavets, I.N.; Rebinder, P.A. 69-20-1-13/20

TITLE: The Processes of Structure Formation in Milk Fat and Their Significance in the Manufacture of Butter (Protsessy strukturoobrazovaniya v molochnom zhire i ikh znachenije dlya proizvodstva slivochnogo masla)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, # 1, pp 92-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the strength characteristics of milk fat and butter. It was found that in order to satisfy the consistency of butter, the fat must form a mixed crystallization-coagulation type of structure with the coagulation structure predominating. The specificities of structure formation in the production of butter by churning, and by the continuous chilling of high fat content cream, have been examined. Two major ways have been indicated for improving the butter consistency: controlling the crystallization temperature of the milk fat, which allows changes to be made in the total solid phase content of the system, and regulating the mechanical treatment in the hardening process, which allows changes to be made in the character of the structure formed so as to bring it closer to the crystallization or to the

Card 1/2

69-20-1-13/20

The Processes of Structure Formation in Milk Fat and Their Significance in the Manufacture of Butter

coagulation type.

There are 6 figures, and 15 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut molochnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Milk Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VLODAVETS, I. N., and REBINDER, P. A.,

"On the process of structure formation in food stuffs."

report presented at the Fourth All-Union Conference on Colloidal Chemistry,
Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, 12-16 May 1958 (Koll zhur, 20,5, p.677-9, '58, Tambman, A.B)

V. DAVETS, J. N.

15(6)
 AUTHOR: Belinder, P. A., Academician
 TITLE: New Trends of Colloid Chemistry (Novyye puti razvitiya kolloidnoy khimii)
 PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 44-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
 At present, colloid chemistry plays an especially important part in political economy as it is a physical and chemical science concerning substances of modern engineering. It is possible to carry practical important transitions from hypothesis to hypothesis on uninterrupted transitions from hypothesis to hypothesis to obtain technically important systems. Thus, it is possible to obtain technically important substances with the help of rational structural-chemical properties. The theory of colloidal substances and their solutions is an independent branch of colloid chemistry. The stability of modern colloid chemistry is proved by the fact that it produces many new independent branches of science. Further, the author describes the course of the 4th All-Union Conference of Colloid Chemistry which took place in Leningrad May 13-16, 1959. It was organized by the Oldenburg Institute.

K. M. Kiselev (Kiyev) reported on the present state of research in the field of colloid metal.
 A. P. Zhukov (Belgrade) determined theoretically and experimentally the regularities of synthesis in foams.
 M. P. Volkovich with collaborators spoke about the results of examination of water properties and structure of peat by means of radioactive isotopes.
 E. I. Smirnovskii considered questions of adsorption and desorption of substances in colloidal dispersion systems.
 M. I. Kargin and his collaborators reported on the development of the electrostatic stability theory as well as the regulation of dispersion systems, and on the theory of formation and the properties of aerosols.

E. Ye. Kremer, A. B. Tashan reported on the role of the structural-mechanical barrier as a factor of practical guarantees for a full stabilization of dispersion systems, as P. A. Belinder showed it in his investigations (Nr 1).
 A. G. Levich theoretically showed that an increased viscosity of the protective coverings of the stabilizer is sufficient to prevent coagulation of particles.

E. M. Belkin and his pupils dedicated a series of reports to the study of the role of structural characteristics. A. M. Pribludnyy and his collaborators reported on the appearance of adsorption in the theory of electrode processes.
 B. A. Degubkin, A. Ye. Kozlov discussed questions of adsorption interaction of active fillers with polymers, as well as of the chemical modification of the surfaces of solid particles (coat).

Ye. Ye. Gogoleva, P. A. Belinder and collaborators reported on the clarification of the process of formation of crystallization structure in the hardening of mineral binding agents.
 B. M. Krut'ko showed that the appearance of high elasticity is connected with the formation of dispersion structure.

E. I. Kishchenko (Leningrad) examined the colloidal state of silver chloride in the presence of organic substances. Ye. M. Zhukovskiy, V. V. Tolstoy clarified the theoretical criteria of spontaneous dispersion of solid bodies, especially metals, in surface-active surroundings.

V. I. Kishchenko reported on the appearance of adsorptive plastification of lead and tin at normal temperatures.
 B. A. Kosovitskiy and collaborators examined the influence of rheological properties of printing colors on their behavior in the printing process.
 E. M. Kargin reported on the regulation of crystallization and coagulation structure in the production of best battery.

Card 5/6

Card 1/6

ZHDANOVA, Ye.A.; VLODAVETS, I.N.

Paper electrophoresis study of proteins contained in cow's milk. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:398-403 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. The Union Research Dairy Institute, Moscow.

(MILK,

proteins, electrophoresis (Rus))

(PROTEINS, determ.

in milk, electrophoresis (Rus))

15.8050

39580
S/020/62/145/003/012/013
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Vlodavets, I. N., and Rebinder, P. A., Academician

TITLE: Structuration by condensation used as a method of producing porous polymer material

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 3, 1962, 617-620

TEXT: The formation of condensation structures is discussed: threedimensional networks of intergrown and interwoven particles of a new phase, which form in oversaturated solutions or melts. Experiments were made with a mixture of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), formaldehyde, and sulfuric acid solutions. Initially turbidity and viscosity were found to increase linearly. Mechanical influences reduced the viscosity by destroying the structure. Insufficiently acetalized systems separated from aldehyde and acid by washing, preserved their microheterogeneity only when moist lost it when dried and regained it when soaked in water. Long-term treatment of PVA with formaldehyde and acid yielded structures which did not lose their porosity by drying. Polyvinyl formal films with differences in porosities, transparency, and mechanical properties may be obtained by changing the

Card 1/2

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Structuration by condensation ...

concentration of components, the temperature, and the time of reaction. Considerable supersaturation yielded systems with surfaces up to $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. Slight supersaturation yielded coarse structures visible at slight magnification. Such polymer networks may be used for the production of perfect artificial leather with high permeability to water vapor, moderate perviousness to air, and high bending strength. Additional molding, stretching, vulcanization, tanning, plasticizing, etc. may be necessary to produce films of the desired properties. There are 2 figures. The English-language reference is: J. H. Highberger, R. A. Whitmore, Pat. USA, no. 2934446, April 26, 1960. f

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/2

KORMANOVSKAYA, G.N.; VLONAVETS, I.N.

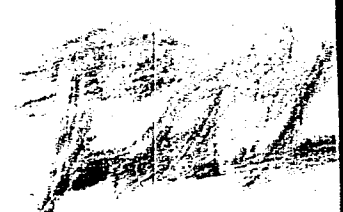
Kinetics of homogenous interaction of polyvinyl alcohol with
formaldehyde in aqueous solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.
no.10:1748-1755 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KORMANOVSKAYA, G.N.; VLODAVETS, I.N.

Kinetics of acetalization of polyvinyl alcohol by aliphatic
aldehydes in aqueous solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4:737-739 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.



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ACCESSION NR. AP4047393

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SUBMITTED: 19 Jan 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

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Card 2 3

CSTRIKOV, M.S.; DUKHNINA, T.P.; VLODAVETS, I.N.; SINITSYNA, G.M.

Capillary contraction of drying condensation structures of
polyvinyl formal. Part 1: Effect of the time of acetalation.
Koll. zhur. 26 no.5:600-607 S-O '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy
khimii i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KANTOROVICH-SHELOMKOVA, I.Ya.; VLODAVETS, I.N.; REBINDER, P.A.

Synthesis of porous condensation structures of a new disperse
phase from polyvinyl alcohol. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:441-446
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

SINITSYNA, G.M.; VLODAVETS, I.N.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Fixation of porosity of condensation cross-linking materials from
synthetic polymers. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1087-1090 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Polymers) (Porosity)

ZNAMENSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GUL', V.Ye., prof., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent; VLODAVETS, I.N., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; MOROZOVA, I.I., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Polymer materials in the dairy industry] Polimernye materialy v molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Dairy industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Polymers)

L 12627-63 EWP(j)/EMT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD P-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP3002881 S/0020/63/150/005/1087/1090

AUTHOR: Sinit'syna, G. M.; Vlodavets, I. N.; Rebinder, P. A. 59

TITLE: Fixation of condensation structure porosity from synthetic polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady*, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1087-1090

TOPIC TAGS: fixation, porosity, synthetic polymer, fibrous-porous condensing structure, hydrophobization, synthetic leather, tanning

ABSTRACT: The fixing processing of fibrous-porous condensing structures leads to their supplementary partial hydrophobization, and increases stability to action of capillary pressure during drying. These experimental results are of significance in attempts to develop synthetic leather. Further study of the nature of such fixing treatment of various high molecular structures is indicated both to realize all possibilities present in such synthetic structures and for further progress in the study of physical-chemical processes of tanning of natural leather. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

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| SUBMITTED: 19 Mar 63 | DATE ACQ: 15 Jul 63 | ENCL: 00 |
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VLODAVETS, I.N., kand.khim.nauk; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Porous materials on the basis of condensation structures.
Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.11:80-87 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Porous materials)
(Condensation products (Chemistry))

CA

(see I. N. Vlodavets)

Kinetics of the oxidation of hydrogen at a silver catalyst. S. Ya. Pukhovskii and M. I. Vinogradov (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 34, 333-35 (1960); cf. C.A. 43, 5372a. Mixts. of H₂ and O₂ were passed through a silica gel (particle size 2-3 mm.) charged with 1.1% Ag (from AgNO₃), and the degree of transformation was detd. by measuring the air current behind the catalyst and the amt. of O in it (with pyrogallol). From the assumptions that the reaction takes place when a H mol. collides with adsorbed O, that the rate of desorption of O is small compared with the rate of reaction, and that the adsorbed O capable of reacting is energetically uniform, the equation was derived $\alpha = \ln(1 - \alpha) = k_1 SX / (k_1 + k_2 SX)$, SX is the vol. of voids in the catalyst (about 5 cc.) and α is the rate of gas flow (cc./sec.). This equation was valid in the present expts. The const. k_1 was independent of α (0.5-1.5) and increased with temp. from 0.0032 at 98° to 0.02 and 0.06 at 145° and 192°, resp.; hence the energy of activation was 11,700 cal. The const. $k_2 = k_1 / (k_1 + k_2)$ (1); k_1 and k_2 are the rate consts. of the (1) adsorption and of the reaction between O and H. They could be calcd. from expts. at a const. α , in which the ratio O₂:H₂ varied from 1:10 to 1:1. At 145°, 170°, and 192° k_2 was 0.037, 0.099, and 2.46, and k_1 was 0.040, 0.060, and 1.06, resp. These values confirm equation 1. The energy of activation was for adsorption 16,000 and for reaction 8000 cal. Because k_1 and k_2 are of the same order of magnitude, the apparent order of reaction depends on the ratio O:H and the reaction appears independent of the concn. of the component present in excess (cf. Benton and Kigin, C.A. 23, 1341). No poisoning by H₂O appeared in the present expts. because of high temp. J. I. N.

VLODAVETS, M. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Vanadium Compounds

Sep 52

"Vapor Pressure of Vanadium Oxytrichloride," A. V. Komandin and M. L. Vlodavets, Moscow State U

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 26, No 9, pp 1291-1297

Made a comparative study and evaluation of two methods of obtaining VOCl_3 . The method of chlorinating V_2O_3 with Cl_2 gas in the presence of C proved to be more effective than the action of dry HCl gas on V_2O_5 . By the first method, the chlorination of 30 grams of V_2O_3 proceeded quantitatively and to completion in 2 hrs. The vapor pressure of VOCl_3 was measured within the temp range of $18.7-100^\circ$. The heat of evapn

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and the Trouton-Kistyakovskiy const were computed from the vapor pressure-temp relationship. From the heating curves, the mp of VOCl_3 was found to be $-78.9 \pm 0.2^\circ$.

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VLODAVETS, M.L.

The influence of (unsaturated) hydrocarbons on the activity of solid industrial desiccants. M. L. Vlodavets and S. Sh. Byk. *Gazovaya Prom.* 1956, No. 5, 33-41. The drying of gas mixts. with the use of desiccants of the Al_2O_3 type is a universal practice. Their selection, however, in industrial plants for drying mixts. contg. unsatd. hydrocarbons, e.g. products of pyrolysis, often gives rise to serious trouble through the lowering of the drying activity, which in turn disturbs the whole tech. process. The cause of this lowering is, apparently, the formation of polymers of the olefins and of the diene hydrocarbons present in the gas; both Al_2O_3 and the silicates of Al are well-known catalysts for the polymerization of these substances. The mechanism of the reactions during the drying cycle is probably as follows: (1) deposition of resins on the desiccant during the adsorbent stage and (2) their conversion to polymerization products during regeneration. These possibilities were investigated. Drying agents selected for test were (1) an activated clay (this and the following bear trade-mark names); (2) a bauxite; (3) a calcined "carrier"; (4) an activated Al_2O_3 ; (5) an Al silicate. Gases contg. the following unsatd. hydrocarbon contaminants (about 4.5%) in N_2 were used in the expts.: (a) ethylene; (b) propylene; (c) butylene; (d) divinyl; and (e) cyclopentadiene. Test conditions were: pressure 30 atm., temp. 18° to 22°, on stream 16 to 18 hrs., gas velocity 0.15 l./sq. cm. per min., and regeneration in a stream of N_2 at 250°. Controls with moist N but without hydrocarbons were run in parallel. After 8 or 10 cycles the moisture content of the gas and the dynamic water capacity of the desiccant were detd. In the use of driers 1 to 4, only divinyl and pentadiene cause polymerization with deterioration of the mass. On the other hand, the Al silicate No. 5 cannot be recommended for use with gas mixts. contg. any of the unsatd. C_4 or higher hydrocarbons. H. L. Olin

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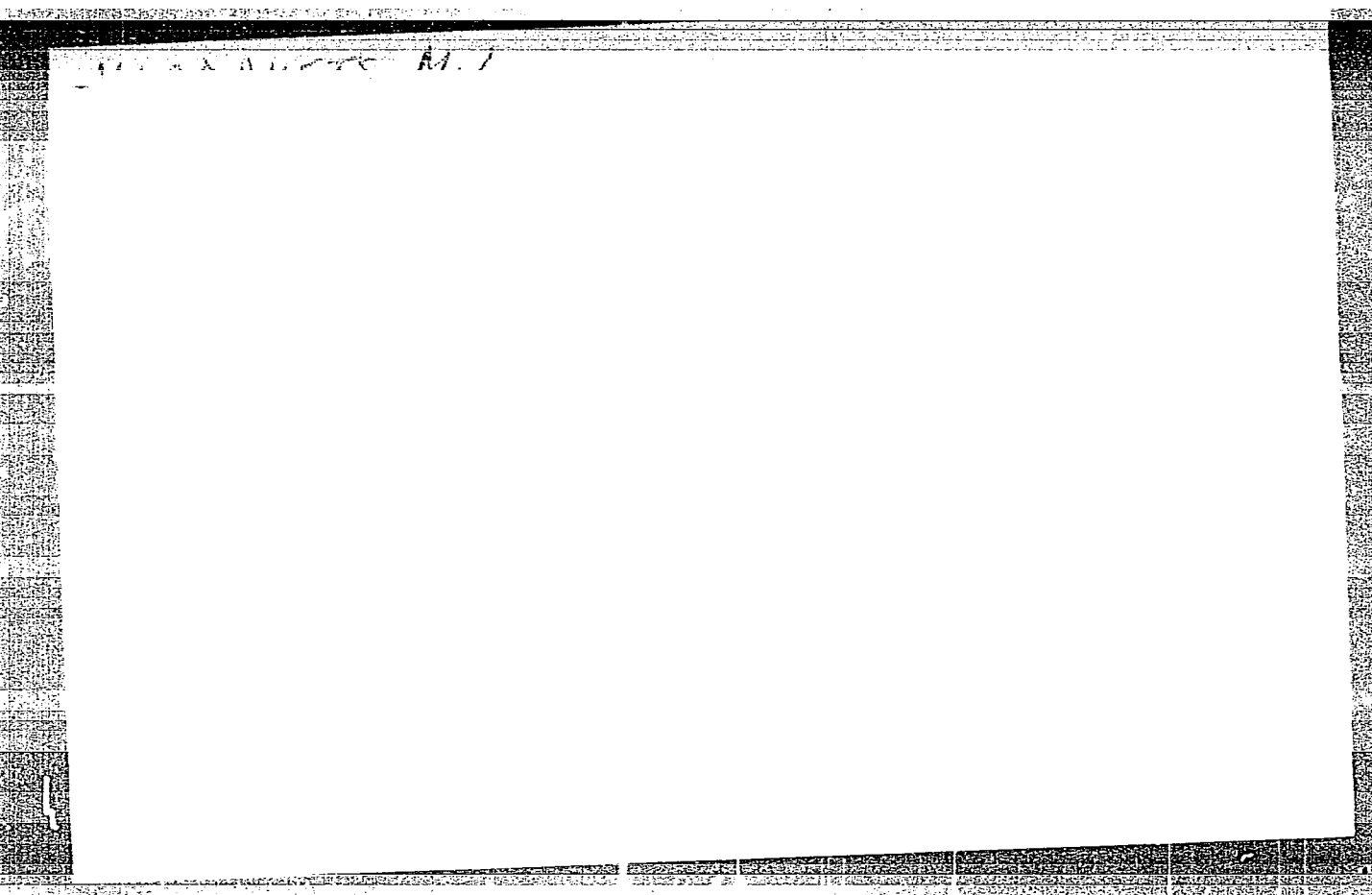
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M. A. YOUTZ

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VLODAVETS, M.L.; GOL'BERT, K.A.; CHERVINSKAYA, Ye.Ya.; NAZAROVA, N.N.

Determination of the content of carbonyl compounds and allyl alcohol formed in the contract reduction of acrolein by ethyl and isopropyl alcohols. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:209-216 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.
(Carbonyl compounds) (Allyl alcohol) (Acrolein)

VLODAVETS, M.L.; GOL'BERT, K.A.; ODINOKOV, V.N.; SISOVICH, I.D.

Chromatographic determination of acrolein dimer in a reaction mixture. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:145-146 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.
(Acrolein) (Pyran) (Chromatographic analysis)

VLODAVETS, M.L.

KIRSANOVA, R.P.; VLODAVETS, M.L.; BYK, S.Sh.

Absorption method for determining the moisture content of mixtures
of hydrocarbon gases. Gaz. prom. no. 4:44-47 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Gases--Analysis)

VLODVETS, Nikolai Ivanovich.

Sulphur Leningrad, 1926. 146 p. map.

1. Sulphur

| 1ST AND 2ND LETTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH LETTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5TH AND 6TH LETTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7TH AND 8TH LETTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| AUTHOR INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SUBJECT INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CROSS REFERENCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>VLADAVETS, N.I.</p> <p>Urazov, G. G., and Vladavets, N. I. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BOROVICH REFRACTORY CLAYS. <i>Ann. inst. anal. phys. chim.</i> (U. S. S. R.), 3, 725-45 (1927). Plastic clays have a higher water content than friable clays, as well as a higher titanium, iron, and alkaline-earth content. Three breaks may be observed in the temperature-time curves obtained by heating the clays to 1100°. The first two, indicating endothermic effects, occur at 100° to 110° and 400°, and are due to the loss of adsorbed and constitutional water respectively. The third, due to an exothermic reaction, takes place at 950° and is less marked for friable than for other clays. Curves connecting degree of dehydration of air-dry refractory clays with temperature show that at 400° 90% of the water originally present is given up; the remainder disappears at 520° to 600°. It is suggested that these clays consist of kaolinite, and that the air-dry clay $(Al_2Si_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O)$ between 100° and 400° continually loses water, the resulting substance being hydrated leverrierite, $Al_2Si_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$, which at about 600° is completely dehydrated. X-ray measurements of the angles of the crystal lattices of various Russian clays show that these are very close to one another and to those of nacrite.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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✓ Extraction of alumina from the alkalies of the nephelites and nephelinites of Chilbores mountains. N. I. VLADAVETS. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. S. S. R.* 1931A, No. 6, 127-30.—V. describes different methods of extg. alumina. He uses the Muller-Packard method. The yield of alumina reaches 88%, and its SiO₂ content reaches 1.35%. L. JACOVLEV

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| MATERIALS INDEX | | PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| COMMON ELEMENTS | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | |
| <p>Production of aluminum sulfate and alkali from nepheline by the solution method. N. I. Buzayev, N. I. Vokhmin, L. B. Laitan, V. A. Mamonov, M. P. Puzan, E. E. Gerasimov, and V. E. Tsvetkovskiy (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1980, No. 25, p. 2709). The production of pure Al_2O_3, Na_2CO_3, and K_2CO_3 from Khibinsk nepheline or nepheline concentrates is described. The optimum conditions with 99% extraction of Al_2O_3 and alkali were: dry nepheline and limestone, ground to 100-mesh, were used in the proportions of 2.5 mol of CaO to 1 mol of Na_2O. The mixture was burned in a rotary kiln (1180–1200°) for 1.5–2 hr. The melt, ground to 80-mesh, was leached with 6–8 mol of Na_2CO_3 to 1 mol of Al_2O_3, and the resulting ammonium solution freed from SiO_2 and P_2O_5 by subcooling with 1% of CaO at 5–7 atm. for 2 hr. and filtering. The filtrate was treated with CO_2 at 80–90° and the $Al(OH)_3$ filtered off and calcined to Al_2O_3. Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 in the filtrate were other suitable concentrates and reworked into thermophosphates. SiO_2 and other components of nepheline and CaO in the filtration sludge were converted into nephelitic cement, equal in quality to Portland cement.
 Ox. Ass. (a)</p> | | | |
| <p>450-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | |
| FROM SYNONYMS | | ALPHABETICALLY | |
| 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | |
| 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | |

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>SP
VLDDAVETS, N.I.</p> <p>The occurrence of indium in the lead-zinc deposits of Middle Asia. S. A. Donovik, N. I. Vlodavets and N. M. Prokopenko. <i>Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Geol. Sci. Math. Nat., Ser. geol.</i> 1938, 3:65 (in English, 339-40). Fifty-two samples of minerals from Middle Asia were analyzed spectroscopically for In. Of these the sphalerites were analyzed chemically. As high as 0.3% of In was found in the dark-colored sphalerites. Three types of polymetallic deposits of In have been recognized: (1) hypothermal, (2) mesothermal and (3) epithermal. The sphalerites rich in Fe and poor in Cd, Ga and Ge seem to have the largest quantity of In. J. S. Joffe</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VLADAVETS, N.I.

Bechmits from nepheline pegmatites of the Vishnevo Mtns. in the central Ural. E. M. Bonstedt-Kupletskaya and N. I. Vladavets. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 49, 587-60 (1955). Description of the location of the material with optical, crystallographic, phys., chem., and mineralogical data being given. An analysis is given. John F. Husted

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VIODAVETS, N. I.

Urazov, G. G., and Viodavets, N.I. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BOROVICHI REFRACTORY CLAYS Ann.inst.anal.phys.chim.(U.S.S.R.),3, 725-45 (1927)
Plastic clays have a higher water content than friable clays, as well as a higher titanium, iron, and alkaline-earth content. Three breaks may be observed in the temperature time curves obtained by heating the clays to 1100°. The first two, indicating endothermic effects, occur at 100° to 110° and 490°, and are due to the loss of adsorbed and constitutional water respectively. The third, due to an exothermic reaction, takes place at 950° and is less marked for friable than for other clays. Curves connecting degree of dehydration of air-dry refractory clays with temperature show that at 400° 90% of the water originally present is given up; the remainder disappears at 520° to 600°. It is suggested that these clays consist of kaolinite, and that the air-dry clay ($\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) between 100° and 400° continually loses water, the resulting substance being hydrated leverrierite, $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which at about 600° is completely dehydrated. X-ray measurements of the angles of the crystal lattices of various Russian clays show that these are very close to one another and to those of nacrite.

5(2)

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, N. I.

TITLE: Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin
(Otdeleniye toriya ot redkozemel'nykh elementov tanninom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 2, pp 202-206
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hydroxides of trivalent rare earths usually are precipitated quantitatively in alkaline solution. In the case of some rare earths the precipitation begins already at pH = 6.2; thorium begins to be precipitated as hydroxide already in more strongly acid solutions (pH = 3.5). These pH values practically do not depend on the nature of the present anions, and are constant in dilute nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and hydrochloric acid solutions (Ref 4). The difference in the pH values at which the precipitation of the rare earths, on the one hand, and of thorium, on the other, begins, is sufficiently great to permit a quantitative separation of thorium. The pH values for the beginning of the precipitation of the hydroxides of rare earths and thorium in chloride-, nitrate-, and sulfate solutions are summarized in a table. The investi-

Card 1/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

gations of the author showed that thorium is quantitatively precipitated from approximately 0.005 n nitric acid- or hydrochloric acid solutions by tannin. In order to attain complete precipitation, a proportion by weight of tannin: $\text{ThO}_2 = 5 : 1$ is necessary. The amount of tannin must, however, not be below 1 g/100 ml. The presence of a small amount of ammonium nitrate or ammonium chloride (< 1 g in 100 ml solution) makes it possible to obtain denser precipitations which may be filtered more easily. The concentration of ammonium salts must not exceed 2 g in 100 ml, otherwise thorium is not precipitated quantitatively. Sulfate ions must be carefully removed because they reduce the precipitation of thorium. The tannin-method of determining thorium shows a sensitivity rarely found among gravimetric analytical methods, i.e. $4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ g/ml. The accuracy of the determination is within the same order of magnitude as in the determination of macro-amounts. The errors in the determination of thorium in 0.004 to 0.011 n nitric acid solutions as well as in 0.005 n hydrochloric solution are summarized in a table; in a further

Card 2/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

table the completeness of the separation of thorium from rare earths is given. In ~ 0.005 n hydrochloric- or nitric acid solutions the rare earths are not precipitated by tannin if their content in a 100 ml solution does not exceed 0.5 g. It is recommended to dissolve and reprecipitate the thorium precipitate. In hydrochloric solution the second precipitation takes place after the dissolution of the precipitate in hot hydrochloric acid (1 : 3). If the precipitate was precipitated from nitric solution, such a dissolution and reprecipitation is not possible because tannin is oxidized herein. Therefore, in this case the obtained precipitate is annealed to ThO_2 , decomposed with potassium pyrosulfate, and precipitated again with tannin. The working methods for the separation of thorium from rare earths as well as the dissolution and reprecipitation of the precipitate are described in detail in this paper. The present paper was written in 1949. There are 4 tables and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/75-14-2-10/27

Separation of Thorium From Rare Earths With Tannin

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystallo-
chemistry of Rare Elements of the Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1957

Card 4/4

~~1/1-020745-V.~~
VLODAVETS, V.

"Bactericidal ultraviolet radiation" by I.A.E. Neishtadt. Reviewed
by V. Vlodavets. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no. 8: 142-143 Ag '57.
(BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC) (MIRA 11:2)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NEISHTADT, I.A.E.)

VIODAVETS, V.A.

Influence of a task on the character and time of carrying
out a work operation. Vop. psikhol. 6 no.4:73-82 J1-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk
RSFSR, Moskva.

(Job analysis)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

CC

PROCESSUS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The rocks and mineral deposits of the region of Umba and Paeja Guba. D. S. Belyankin, V. I. Vlodavets and A. Shumil. U. S. S. R. Sci.-Tech. DPM. Supreme Council Natl. Econ. No. 37, Trans. North Sci. Econ. Repod., No. 20, 43 pp. (1924); Mineralog. Abstracts 6, 206; cf. preceding abstr. - Detailed petrographic descriptions of the dikes of alkali rocks. I. F. Schauer.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Two new occurrences of alkaline rock in the Kala peninsula. V. I. VLODAVETZ.
Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 1928, 361-6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1930, I, 331. The rock occurring on the eastern shore of Lake Puch has the following compn.: K-Na feldspar 18.8, natrolite 48.9, aegirite 25.1, aegirite-augite 3.9, hornblende 2.0, mica 1.1, fluorsite 0.1 and ore material 0.1%. The chem. analysis gave: SiO_2 51.05, TiO_2 1.24, Al_2O_3 10.67, Fe_2O_3 6.01, FeO 1.72, MnO 0.28, MgO 0.33, CaO 2.6, Na_2O 10.04 and K_2O 4.93%. This new kind of rock is designated as natrolitic syenite. The rock occurring near Lake Kout contains the following minerals: orthoclase 14.8, turbid orthoclase 72.2, albite 0.1, analcite 0.7, aegirite 2.3, aegirite-augite 3.5, biotite 1.2, titanite 0.2, limonite 4.8 and apatite 0.2%. The chem. analysis gave: SiO_2 56.03, TiO_2 1.62, Al_2O_3 17.22, Fe_2O_3 5.66, FeO 0.09, MnO 0.23, CaO 2.14, BaO 0.49, Na_2O 5.68, K_2O 7.11, CO_2 0.41 and P_2O_5 0.19%.
 R. G. SWINCH

ASTM 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15

The Khibinsk apatite deposits as a base for raw materials for the superphosphate industry. V. I. VLONAVITSKY *Izvestiya i Uspokhi* (Fertilizers and Vieks) 1929.
24 d.--V. describes the deposits in the Murmansk region in the tundra zone.

Apatite and nepheline had P₂O₅ contents of 40-42%. The nepheline contains also
6-7% of K₂O. In the region of these deposits the total resources have been estd. to
J. S. Jorru

be 18 million tons.

CO

MATERIALS INDEX CLASSIFICATION

SUB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION SYMBOLIC REGION SYMBOLIC

RELATIONSHIP RELATIONSHIP

REMARKS REMARKS

| VLODAVETS, V.I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1ST AND 2ND GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Nephelite-apatite deposits of Khibina tundra. V. I. Vlodavets. U. S. S. R. Sci-Tech. Dept. Supreme Council. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, 1960, No. 46, 60 pp. (1960); <i>Mineralog. Abstracts</i> 6, 2000 0. The nephelite-apatite rock occurs as lenticular bands about 200 m. thick, representing either sep. intrusions, or schlieren between a fine-grained nephelite-syenite hanging wall and a urtite-holite footwall. The upper part contains 80% apatite. The apatite-rich rock is called <i>apatite</i>, the nephelite-rich rock <i>nephelite</i>. Several new rock and mineral analyses are given. I. F. Schauer</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| COMMON ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PERIODIC TABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>VLADAVETS, V.I.</p> <p><i>Ca</i></p> <p>Alkali rock complex of Cape Turia, Kola. D. S. Belvankin and V. I. Vladavets. <i>Trav. inst. petrogr. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. R.</i> 2, 45-71 (1932); <i>Mineralog. Abstracts</i> 6, 424.</p> <p>Three periods of intrusion are noted: (1) alkali-basalt, calcitised eruptive breccia and carbonatites; (2) ijolite, turpentine, melanocratic aegirine-syenite and carbonatites, and (3) alkali basalt, melilite-basalt, augite, nephelinite and carbonatites. All appear to be derived from an alkali magma rich in volatiles. There is also considerable syenite, regarded as the result of interaction between the ijolite magma and the surrounding sandstone. Analyses are given of this sandstone and of 2 syenites showing progressive decrease in SiO_2 and increase in alkali. There is also a feldspar-free syenite, a calcitic aegirinite, composed of aegirine, calcite and apatite, containing P_2O_5 12.3 and P_2O_5 10.6.</p> <p>C. A. Silberrad</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>AS 6-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CA

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

One of the contemporary Kamchatka basalts. V. Vlodavets. *Tras. Inst. fizik. neod. sci. U. R. S. S. S. 6*, 283-92(1954); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Refciatr II*, 1935, 354-5.—A chem. analysis is given of a recent lava flow (January 25, 1932) from the parasitic crater Patzan J. F. Schairer of the volcano Kluitsewskaja.

45-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Vlodavets, V.I. "Microseismic Observation in the Region of the Volcano "Kliuchevskoi" from September 1 to December 31, 1935." *Biulleten Vulkanologicheskoi Stantsii na Kamchatke*, Moscow-Leningrad, No. 2, 1937, pp. 25-26.

| COMMON ELEMENTS | | PERCENTAGES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | CATION VALENCY INDEX | |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------|--|
| VLODAVETS, V.I. | | | | | |
| Ca | | The chemical nature of eruptive rocks of Kamchatka.
V. I. Vlodavets. Byull. Vulkanol. Stanitsii Kamchatke
1939, No. 5, 17-42; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1940, No. 6, 22.
—The paper contains tables of 183 chem. analyses and their
recalculs. to magmatic equations according to Levison-
Lessing; 166 analyses were made after 1930; 164 analyses
are of effusive rocks (lava, tuffs, volcanic bombs, sand,
etc.). The SiO ₂ content of the rocks varies from 74.8 to
45.42%. No specificity in the quant. ratios of the chem.
elements in the minerals was observed. The rocks are
similar to the corresponding av. types. Basalts, andesite-
basalts and andesites are higher in CaO, and liparites are
lower in bases. Kamchatka is not an exclusively andesite
region, as has been considered previously. Among the | | | |
| eruptive rocks the andesite-basalt and basaltic rocks pre-
dominate in the region. | | W. R. Henn | | | |
| METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | REGIONAL NOMENCLATURE | | GENERAL NOMENCLATURE | |
| ASIN-SLA | | REGIONAL NOMENCLATURE | | GENERAL NOMENCLATURE | |
| MATERIALS INDEX | | REGIONAL NOMENCLATURE | | GENERAL NOMENCLATURE | |
| COMMON ELEMENTS | | PERCENTAGES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | CATION VALENCY INDEX | |

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Vlodavets, V. I. Dr. Geolog. - Mineralog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Klyuchevskoy and Karymskiy Volcanoes (Activity, Structure, Products of Eruption." Inst. of Geological Sci, Acad Sci USSR 11 Apr 47

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr 1947 (Proj. #17836)

VLIOAVETS, V.I.

Volcanoes of the Karymskaia group. Trudy Lab. vulk. no.3:
3-48 '47. (MLRA 9:2)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

~~VLODAVETS, V.I.~~

Activity of Karymskaya Sopka during 1943-1947. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15:
17-18 '48. (MLBA 9:11)

(Karymskaya Sopka)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

In memory of Viktor Fedorovich Popkov. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15:
30-31 '48. (MLBA 9:11)
(Popkov, Viktor Fedorovich, 1907-1941)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

CA

Narsarsukite. D. S. Belyankin and V. I. Vlodavets. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. R.* 67, 133-4 (1979). --In contact-metamorphic sandstones from Cape Turj which were changed to a syenite-like rock by alkali immigration from magmatic intrusions, Belyankin (1932) described an unknown mineral associated with orthoclase, albite, and alkali amphibole. It had quadratic habit, light-yellowish color, and $n_x = 1.650$; $n_y = 1.612$; $n_z = 1.608$ and is now shown to be identical to narsarsukite from Montana. It is somewhat different from the original mineral from Greenland, but very similar in its genesis in contact-metamorphic quartz-schists. Narsarsukite is a typical mineral in the exogenic alkali aureole of magma intrusions. W. Bittel

VLODAVETS V I.

✓ The unique calcite-diabase (cabitavite) of Mongolia.
V. I. Vlodavets. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 87, 657-9
(1952).—The unique sheetlike intrusions in the magmatic
formations south of the Hana-Here range in southern Mon-
golia were studied. The diabase was found to contain
plagioclase 62.7, augite 12.8, calcite 0.5, biotite minerals
5.5, and hematite minerals 12.5% by wt. Chem. analyses
are given. Paul V. Feng

VLODAVETS, V.I.

USSR .

/ Anorthoclase from lavas of the volcanic region of Darigan (S.E. Mongolian S.S.R.). V. I. Vlodavets and N. N. Shavrova, *Voprosy Petrog.* (Leningrad), 1953, Nauk S.S.R. 2, 71-6(1953).—The anorthoclase phenocrysts of the basaltic lavas have diameters up to 2 cm.; the crystals are rarely transparent, usually translucent, whitish, or moonstone-like. They are evidently of intratelluric origin, and slightly corroded by post-effusive agents. Consists of the

transparent crystals: $\gamma \approx 1.530$; $\alpha \approx 1.534$; $2V \approx 42^\circ$, optically neg.; $d = 2.59$. Chem. analysis: SiO_2 65.26; Al_2O_3 21.36; CaO 1.01; SrO 0.25; BaO 0.19; Na_2O 7.68; K_2O 4.50; Li_2O 0.005; Rb_2O 0.005; no Cs_2O ; H_2O 0.12; sum 100.38% ($\approx \text{Or } 26.5\%$; $\text{Ab } 68.4\%$; $\text{An } 3.3\%$; Celsian mol. 0.2%). From Belyankin's diagram (C.A. 21, 1238) it is evident that the mineral is an anorthoclase remarkably high in Na feldspar and very low in An, of monoclinic symmetry, a typical high-temp. modification, metastable at room temp. W. Eitner

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VLODAVETS, V. I.

May/Jun 63

USSR/Geology - Tuff Lavas

"Some Tuff Lavas of Semyachik and Their Origin," V. I. Vlodavets

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol, No 3, pp 96-106

Discusses the general problem of the origin of tuff lava. Doubts the accuracy of P. Marshall's interpretation of tuff lava proposing a different explanation of their origin.

(CA 47 no. 22: 12151 '63)

265 T61

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860320010-0

U S S R

State of the Union Address
by Leonid Brezhnev
March 12, 1971

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860320010-0"

VLODAVETS, V

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Die Vulkane der Sowjetunion. Gotha, Geographisch-Karto-
graphische Anstalt, 1954.

136 p. illus., maps.

Translation from the Russian: "Vulkany Sovyetskogo Soyuz",
Moscow (1949)?

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. 135.

VOLCANOL. 19, 7. 1.

"Vulcanological Terminology"

Eyull. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, no 21, 46-48, 1954

To work out a unique terminology in the field of vulcanology, the author considers certain terms on the meanings of which there is no single opinion; for example, krater (crater), kal'dera (caldera), sonna (crater rim), kupola (boss), vulkanicheskaya kotlovina (volcanic hollow), smeshannyi volkan (compound volcano), stratovulkan (stratovolcano), sloisty vulkan (laminar volcano), etc. The author proposes a new classification of kupola (boss). (RZhGeol, No 6, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

VLADOVETS, V.I.

In memory of Dmitrii Stepanovich Beliankin. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.22:
3-5 '54. (MIRA 8:11)

(Beliankin, Dmitrii Stepanovich, 1876-1953)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

International symposium on forecasting volcanic eruptions and
relationship between magmas and eruption types. Izv. AN
SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.5:121-124 My '63. (MIRA 17:4)

VLADAVETS, V.I.

Volcanic tectonics. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.23:38-44 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

[Some results of volcanological research in the U.S.S.R.; theses of a report presented at the Tenth General Assembly of the International Association of Geodesy and Geophysics] Nekotorye rezultaty vulkanologicheskikh issledovaniy v SSSR; tezisy doklada na X general'noi assamblee Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soiuza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 7 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Soviet Far East--Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Origin of some volcanic fissures. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.23:45-46 '54.
(Volcanoes) (MLRA 8:11)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Dr. of Geology and Mineralogy; "Some Results of Volcanological Observations in the USSR."

SO: Soviet Academy of Science Proceedings, No. 6, March Issue 1955; A-40687

Vlodavez, V. I.

Some results of volcanological research in the U.S.S.R.
V. I. Vlodavez. *Bull. volcanol.* 16, 147-58 (1956).—A review, with special reference to volcanic activity in Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands, and with a list of 63 active volcanoes in the U.S.S.R. *RE* *CH* Michael Fleischer

VLODAVETS, V. I.

Solfataric vapor and hydrothermal deposits in volcanic regions of
Italy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 20 no. 5: 109-129 S-O '55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Italy--Volcanoes)

PIYP, Boris Ivanovich; VILODAVETS, V.I., redaktor; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.,
redaktor; MAKUN, Ye.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Klyuchevskaya Sopka and its eruption during 1944-1945 and
in the past] Klyuchevskaya sopka i ee izverzhenia v 1944-
1945 gg. i v proshlom. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR,
1956. 308 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia vulkanologii.
Trudy, no.11) (MLRA 9:6)

(Klyuchevskaya Sopka)

VLIOAVETS, V.I.

Tsunami related to volcanic eruptions. Biul.Sov. po seism. no.2:
27-30 '56. (Tidal waves) (Volcanoes) (MIRA 9:9)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Foreign volcanological research in the Pacific Ocean.
Biul.Vulk.sta. no.24:68-69 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Pacific Ocean--Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V.I., doktor geolo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Through the volcanic regions of Italy. Priroda 45 no.5:61-70
My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Italy--Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Work of the International Volcanological Association at the
Tenth General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy
and Geophysics. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.24:3-13 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Rome--Geophysics--Congresses) (Rome--Volcanoes--Congresses)

VLADOVETS, V.I.; PIYP, B.I.

Catalog of active volcanoes in Kamchatka. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.2:5-
95 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

^{I.}
VLODAVETS, V., doktor geologe-mineralegicheskikh nauk,

Deep-seated heat. IUn.tekh.no.1:7-10 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Direktor laboratorii vulkanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Earth temperature)

15-1957-10-13871

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V. I., Plyp, B. I.

TITLE: Catalog of the Active Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Katalog
deystvuyushchikh vulkanov Kamchatki)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 25, pp 5-95

ABSTRACT: A map and detailed descriptions of the following 28
volcanoes of Kamchatka are given: Sheveluch, Klyuchev-
skiy, Bezmyanny, Ploskiy Tolbacnik, Kizimen, Komarov,
Gamchen, Kronotskiy, Krashennnikov, Kikhpinych, Uzon,
Burlyashchiy, Tsentral'nyy Semyachik, Maly Semyachik,
Karymskiy, Zhupanovskiy, Dzenzurskiy, Avachinskiy, Kor-
yanskiy, Mutnovskiy, Gorelyy khrebet (Range), Opala,
Ksudach, Zheltovskiy, Il'inskiy, Koshelev, Kambal'nyy,
and Ichinskiy. A description of each volcano is given
in accordance with a unified scheme: synonyms, location,
height, form of the volcano, geological characteristics,

Card 1/2

Catalog of the Active Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Cont.) 15-1957-10-13871

crater, lava flows, composition of the volcanic products, dates of eruptions, types of eruptions, peculiarities of volcanic activity, forewarnings of eruptions, and bibliography. The catalog is richly illustrated by photographs of all the volcanoes. The bibliography contains 241 references.

Card 2/2

S. P. Bryzgalina

VLODAVETS , V.I.; GORSHKOV, G.S.; PIYP, B.I.

Foreword. Biml. Vulk. sta. no.25:3-4 '57.
(Volcanoes)

(MIRA 10:8)

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1473

Vlodavets, V. I.

Vulkany i vulkanicheskiye obrazovaniya Semyachinskogo rayona (Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations in the Semyachinskiy Region) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958.
192 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya vulkanologii, Trudy, vyp. 15)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya vulkanologii

Resp. Ed.: B.I. Plyp; Ed. of Publishing House: G. I. Nosov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This publication is of interest to geologists in general and to volcanologists in particular.

COVERAGE: The present study concerns two groups of volcanoes, the Bol'shoy Semyachik and the Malyy Semyachik, located on the Eastern coast of Kamchatka within a 200 km volcanic zone. In most maps and works the Bol'shoy and Malyy Semyachik are designated as individual volcanoes, whereas actually each consists of several volcanos. The Bol'shoy Semyachik has 8 separate volcanoes, one of them

Card 1/4

Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

SOV/1473

composed of no less than 18 volcanic structures. This volcanic region was visited by the author on three occasions, and the present work is based on observations carried out there during these trips and on subsequent research. The following scientists participated in investigations and studies which contributed to this work: V.D. Troitskiy, A.I. Morozov, Ye. V. Yastrebov, Ye. F. Uratkov, N.N. Shavrova (chemical and spectral analyses), and N. N. Slutskaya (x-ray photographs). The text contains 85 figures, 60 tables, and 62 references of which 45 are Soviet, 11 English, and 6 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 3 |
| 1. Previous Research | 6 |
| 2. On the Geological Structure and History of the Semyachinskiy Region | 11 |
| 3. General Morphology of the Semyachinskiy Region | 23 |
| 4. Volcanic Formations, Their Forms and Structure | 26 |

Card 2/4

Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

SOV/1473

| | |
|---|-----|
| Volcanoes of the Bol'shoy Semyachik group | 26 |
| Volcanoes of the Malyy Semyachik group | 55 |
| Remarks and conclusions on the forms of volcanic relief | 67 |
| 5. Some Morphological and Textural Features of Lava Flows, Welded Tuffs, and Pyroclastic Formations | 81 |
| 6. Small Mud Volcanoes | 86 |
| 7. Volcanic Activity | 94 |
| 8. Volcanic Products | 115 |
| 9. Rockforming Minerals in the Semyachinskiy Region Lavas | 141 |
| 10. Characteristics of the Chemical Composition of the Semyachinskiye Lavas | 148 |
| 11. Fumarolic Minerals | 155 |

Card 3/4

Volcanoes and Volcanic Formations (Cont.)

SOV/1473

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 12. Metasomatic Alteration of Volcanic Rocks | 168 |
| 13. Hot Springs | 179 |
| 14. Notes on the Relationship Between Semyachinskiy Volcanoes and the
Tectonics of the Region | 187 |

Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

MM/fal
5-8-59

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V.I. SOV/11-58-11-14/14

TITLE: Activities of the International Volcanological Association
(Deyatel'nost' mezhdunarodnoy assotsiatsii vulkanologii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958,
Nr 11, p 136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short report on the conference of the International Volcanological Association which took place in Toronto (Canada) during the XI General Assembly of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union.

1. Volcanoes 2. Scientific research

Card 1/1

VLIOAVETS, V.I.

Trace elements in volcanic products. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.13:137-154
' 58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Trace elements) (Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

VLODAVETS, V.I.

Activities of the International Volcanological Association.
Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol, 23 no, 11:136 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Volcanoes)

VLODAVETS, V. I.

24 (8) **THESE I BOOK EXPLORATION** 801/2768
 Vesoyunoye soveshchaniye po geotermicheskim isledovaniyam. 1st, 1956.
 Problemy geotermal' i prakticheskoye ispol'zovanie teploy sily, t. 1.
 (Geothermal Problems and the Practical Utilization of Thermal Energy)
 Transactions of the 1st All-Union Conference on Geothermal Investigations,
 Vol. 1) Moscow, Izdatiro AN SSSR, 1959. 274 p. Kuznetsov inserted.
 1,500 copies printed.
 Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Odobreniye geologo-geograficheskikh
 nauk.
 Ed. of Publishing House: L. V. Gessen; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Gusev; Editorial
 Board: V. I. Vlodavets (Chairman), I. D. Dergunov (Deceased), V. V.
 Ivanov, P. A. Makarenko, and M. I. Rikhterov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, hydrogeologists, and geophysicists
 in general and petroleum and coal geologists in particular.

COVERAGE: This volume, one of two published on the subject, is a collection
 of 22 articles based on reports presented at the first All-Union Conference
 on Geothermal Studies held in March, 1956. The conference was sponsored
 and organized by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Institute of Hydro-
 geology and Geophysics, the Institute of Geology, the Institute of Geochemistry
 and Geoanalytical Chemistry, the Geophysical Institute, and was attended by rep-
 resentatives of more than 60 research organizations. The material presented
 in this volume may be divided into three general categories: (1) general
 geothermal problems of the Earth (2) current status and methods of
 geothermal research (3) regional geothermal problems. References accompany
 each article.

Vlodavets, V. I. Basic Types of Steam Hydrothermal Formations in
 Italy and New Zealand 37

Ogilvi, M. A. Problems in the Theory of Temperature Fields as
 Applied to Geothermal Methods of Exploration for Sub-
 surface Waters 105

Zhukovskiy, A. M. Problems of Geothermal Power 112
Krasovskiy, G. A. Some Standing Problems of Geothermal Research in
 the USSR 116

D'yakov, D. I. Historical Development and Contemporary State of
 Geothermal Research in the USSR 125

Dergunov, D. I. (Deceased) Geothermal Exploration Methods 130

Orbinnikov, A. M. Geothermal Study of Mineral Water Deposits 142

Belchikov, A. E. Characteristics of the Geothermal Gradients of Oil
 Deposits in the Ruban' and the Application of Thermal Studies to Solve
 Oil Production Problems 150

Politskiy, A. Ya. The Geothermal Regime of the Caucasus and
 Adjacent Areas 171

Politskiy, A. Ya. Geothermal Conditions in the Uralsides and
 Moldavian SSR's 190

Rashkov, Ya. M. The State of and the Problems in the
 Study of Geothermal Conditions of Deep Coal Fields in the Dnieper 200

Orlov, V. Ya. Geothermal Regime of the Central Part of the Dnieper 206

Vankovskiy, V. A. (Deceased) The Geothermics of the Dnieper 216

Stepanov, G. V. Data on the Geothermal Conditions in the Malaya
 Sivek and Adjacent Areas 240

Al'tov, S. V. New Data on the Geothermics of the Crimea 244

Chernomirskiy, G. A. Results of Geothermal Studies in Ethiopia 246

VLODAVETS, V.I., red.; DERGUNOV, I.D., red. [deceased]; IVANOV, V.V., red.; MAKARENKO, F.A., red.; KHITAROV, N.I., red.; GESSEN, L.V., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems in geothermy and practical utilization of the earth's heat; transactions of the First All-Union Conference on Geothermic Research, March 1956] Problemy geotermii i prakticheskogo ispol'zovaniia tepla zemli; trudy Pervogo Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po geotermicheskim issledovaniiam, mart 1956 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1959. 254 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR (for Vlodavets). 2. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR im. O.Yu.Shmidta (for Dergunov [deceased]).
(Earth temperature--Congresses)

NABOKO, Sof'ya Ivanovna; VLODAVETS, V.I., ovt.red.; FRIDOT'YEV, K.M.,
red.izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Volcanic exhalations and their reaction products] Vulkaniche-
skie ekzagaliatsii i produkty ikh reaktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR, 1959. 299 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia
vulkanologii. Trudy, no.16) (MIRA 12:9)
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

S/011/60/000/003/001/001
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Vlodavets, V. I.
TITLE: The first All-Union congress on volcanology
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 3, 1960, 125
TEXT: The first All-Union congress on volcanology attended by 300 representatives of 86 geological and similar Soviet institutions was convened from September 23 to October 2, 1957 in Yerevan. 104 papers were read on contemporary and ancient volcanism, on igneous areas and formations and their useful minerals, the relations between volcanism and tectonic phenomena as well as on problems of cosmic volcanism. During the congress tours were arranged to Pambak, Ashtarak-Burakan, Artik, Sevan-Kamo and Garni-Gegard, to acquaint the participants with the volcanic areas of Armenia. The presidential address of the Academy of Sciences Magak'yan (President of the Organization Committee of the Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR). K. N. Paffengol'ts, V. P. Petrov and Ye. K. Ustiyev, reported on the work carried out by A. N. Zavaritskiy, Yu. F. Levinson-Lessing and P. I. Lebedov to investigate the volcanism of Armenia. V. I. Vlodavets, G. S. Gorshkov and S. I. Naboko (Laboratory of Volcanism of the Academy of Sciences USSR) read papers

Card 1/6

S/011/60/000/003/001/001
A054/A133

The first All-Union congress on volcanology

on the investigation of volcanism and paleo-volcanic investigations in the USSR. Problems to be studied are: the relations between the volcanism of the earth and that of the cosmos, in the first place that of the Earth-Moon system, the relation between volcanism and tectonics, dynamics and chemistry of the magma, the relation between solid, liquid and gaseous elements of the magma. The formation of hydro-thermal solutions, the utilization of volcanic heat in power engineering, the forecast of eruptions, etc. In view of the effect of volcanic formations on the distribution of useful minerals the paleo-volcanic surveying of the Soviet Union has to be encouraged. V. N. Kotlyar and M. A. Favorskaya read a paper on some aspects of mineralization in volcanic rocks. G. S. Gorskov and S. I. Naboko discussed the relation of volcanoes with certain tectonic cleavages, under the title "Contemporary Volcanism of the Kamchatka-Kuril Ridge." V. I. Vlodavets reported on the formation of pyroclastic substances; G. S. Gorshkov on the classification of explosive eruptions, Ye. K. Markhinin on the mechanism of formation of magma chambers; Ye. A. Lyubimova on the temperature distribution around cooling volcanic channels; A. S. Nekhoroshev on defining the pressures of volcanic vapours in the "EBEKO" volcano. V. A. Bernsteyn on the investigation of magmatic anomalies in volcanic areas. S. I. Naboko, K. K. Zelenova and V. V. Ivanova reported on the hydrothermal conditions of volcanic zones, especially with regard to mineralization, I. I. Gushenko on the

Card 2/6

S/011/60/000/003/001/001
A054/A133

The first All-Union congress on volcanology

quaternary and contemporary volcanic deposits of Northern Kamchatka, A. T. Aslan-yan on theoretical problems of volcanism, N. A. Kozyrev read a paper entitled "On the Existence of Volcanic Activities on the Moon"; S. K. Vsekhsvyatskiy commented on "Comets, Problems of the Solar System and the Volcanism of the Earth"; A. V. Khabakov on: "Some Peculiar Features of the Geological Structure and the Principal Phases of the Development of the Moon", including the demonstration of large-scale maps of the Moon. V. A. Ambartsumyan, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR recommended the investigation of volcanic phenomena in the solar system. A. A. Vardanyants expounded his theory on stars and comets as being mechanisms undergoing a continuous change, (concentration, reconstruction, eruption) as an aspect of volcanism. A series of papers were read on volcanic phenomena in various parts of the Soviet Union: Z. G. Ushakova (the Russian Platform), L. G. Bernadskaya (Ukraine) O. A. Nestoyanova, A. A. Pronin, N. A. Rummyantseva, I. L. Sobolev, G. F. Chervyakovskiy, (Ural); L. I. Blokhina, V. K. Zaravnyayeva, Ye. Ye. Miller, M. P. Rusakov, E. I. Tikhomirova, G. M. Fremd (Kazakhstan); I. M. Volovikova, and O. P. Yeliseyeva (Kuraminsk Ridge); L. I. Zvyagintsev, B. N. Lapin, Ye. B. Yakovleva (Altay); G. P. Pinus (Tuva); R. N. Abdullayev, G. S. Dzonenidze, E. G. Malkhasyan (the Mesozoicum of Trans-Caucasus); K. P. Ivanov (Ural, Trans-ural), Ye. L. Butakova (Northern part of the Siberian Platform); R. F. Apel'chin,

Card 3/6

S/011/60/000/003/001/001/
A054/A133

The first All-Union congress on volcanology

M. Gel'man, I. Ya. Nekrasov, I. M. Speranskaya, K. Ya. Springis (Far North-East); Z. P. Potapova (Sakhalin), V. F. Belyy (Chukotsk...); V. P. Kostyuk, (the Mesozoic of the Carpathians); Sh. A. Azizbekov, G. M. Zaridze, P. F. Sopko (Trans-Caucasus); M.M. Vasilevskiy, G. M. Vlasov (Kamchatka); G. P. Bagdasaryan, A. S. Ostroumova (the Cainozoic of Armenia), Ye. Ye. Milanovskiy (Great Caucasus); G. D. Afanas'ev, A. M. Borusk, (Northern Caucasus); V. N. Shilov (Southern Sakhalin); B. Kh. Yegiazarov, G. A. Zakrzhevskiy (Koryarsk Ridge); V. M. Amaryan, A. T. Aslanyan, K. I. Karapetyan, K. G. Shirinyan, (quaternary era, Armenia); N. V. Konoovskiy (El'brus); E. N. Erlikh (Kamchatka); V. I. Lebedinskiy, (Datun Group KNR). K. G. Shirinyan and Ye. Ye. Milanovskiy read a paper on and demonstrated the evolution of tuff and tuff-tava in Armenia and of the El'brus. M. A. Kashkay reported on the formation of pyrite deposits in Azerbaydzhan, V. P. Petrov on non-metallic volcanic minerals, M. A. Petrov on the sources of free silicium and M. G. Rub on the tin deposits of the Yuzhnoye Primor'ye. G. M. Gapeyeva read a paper on the volcanic phenomena of arcs, continental coasts and intercontinental areas; V. V. Zolotukhina on the determination of the form of rock deposits of effusive character based on the arrangement of plagioclase in the rock. The following authors contributed to the subject "Volcanism and Tectonics in Various Areas of the Soviet Union": Ye. F. Maleyev, (Carpathian Mountains), K. N. Paffengol'ts (Caucasus), A.

Card 4/6